LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS. SENATOR FRIE CONTINUES THE SERIES

OF CAMPAIGN SPEECHES.

warrill in His Seat Again-Se Chandler Wants to Investigate the Navy Department and Regulate the Elections for Congressmen - The beants Floaded With Petitions for a Prohibitory Jiquer Law in the District of Columbia.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Senator Frye today continued the series of Republican campaign speeches by delivering one of consider-able force on the subject of the ree on the subject of the tariff and the President's message. Mr. Frye is a good talker, and was at his best to-day. He stood in the middle of the sisle, and talked as though he did not care who heard him. His speech had been carefully prepared in form for easy reading. and it had been rehearsed sufficiently to enable its author to wander away occasionally from the printed slips. His speech will make a much more readable and interesting document than the recent effort of Senator Sherman, because it was arranged in a much clearer style. Mr. Frye submitted a table of statistics relative to the price of labor in England, which he gathered personally from the workmen when abroad last summer. When speaking in favor of free sugar to-day Mr. Frye ned to be talking solely to Messra. Eustis and Gibson, the Louisiana Senators. He shook and Gibson, the Louisiana Senators. He snow his fist in their faces, and web-mentity told them what a blessing free sugar with a bounty for the Louisiana planter's would be. Senator free also referred in threatening manner to Senator Joe Brown's speech of a few days ago, and that Senator looked up in mild surprise as the Maine man walked about, wiping his heated brow and ridiculing the position of the President and his Democratic followers. The Republican Senators gave close attention to Mryre's speech, and were greatly entertained and pleased with it.

Ten or twelve decisions were rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States to-day, but hone of them were of general interest except shat in the case of Hugh M. Brooks, alias W. H. shat in the case of Hugh M. Brooks, allas W. H. Maxwell, against the State of Missouri. This is the famous Maxwell-Preller murder case. Brooks or Maxwell, the plaintiff in error, is now in prison in St. Louis under sentence of death for the murder of C. Arthur Preller in April. 1885. The case was brought to this court upon a writ of error to the Supreme Court of Missouri, and the decision here is upon a motion made by the Attorney-General of that State to dismiss for want of jurisdiction. This court is anable, after a careful examination of the record, to find that the olaintiff in error has been deprived of any right, privilege, or immunity guaranteed to him by the Constitution of the United States, and the motion to dismiss for want of jurisdiction is therefore granted. The decision is announced by Chief Justice Waite, and its effect is to affirm the sentence of death pronounced by the State court.

The President has exercised executive clemency in the following cases: Benjamin Browder and Samuel McCuller, convicted in the western and Samuel McCuller, convicted in the western fistrict of Tennessee of passing counterfeit honey, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$100 each; sentence in each case commuted to one years' imprisonment. John Sprague, convicted in Indians of forgery and sentenced to eight years' imprisonment; sommuted to four years' imprisonment. John Morton, convicted in Kentucky of making counterfeit money and sentenced to six years' imprisonm nt; sentence commuted to four years' imprisonment. rears' imprisonment.

Mr. Butterworth of Ohio introduced a resolution in the House to-day expressive of the sense of the House in regard to the adjustment of the differences between the United States of the differences between the United States and Great Britain and the Dominion of Canada in the matter of fisheries. The resolution declares it to be the sense of the House that the United States should, in the interest of peace and amity between the nations, and in response to the demands of manufacturers, merchants, and producers for the extension of the trade and commerce of the country, use all trade and commerce of the country, use all trades and commerce of the country. trade and commerce of the country use all proper means to secure an honorable, speedy, and permanent adjustment of all differences and controversies in regard to the lisheries; provided that in such settlement the claim that vessels of the United States shall have and enjoy the same rights in Canadian ports as are accorded to Canadian vessels in the ports of the United States shall be maintained.

Among the bills introduced in the House

lowing:

By Mr. Builer of Texas—Directing the Public Printer to send to any voter who may desire it, free of charge, one copy of the fongoristonal Record through each session. By Mr. Blount of Georgia—Authorizing the issue of letter sheet envelopes, which shall be sold at cost of letter sheet envelopes, which shall be sold at cost of manufacture with the addition of the value of the stamp. By Mr. Oates of Alabams—To refund the bonded debt of the United States at 12% per cent. to reduce the tax on bank notes, and to secure that currency against unnecessary fluctuation by sphyling the national revenues economically to the payment of the national debt. By Mr. Nowwood of Georgia—To incorporate the Maritine Canal Company of Nicaragua.

By Mr. Peters of Kansas—Proposing a constitutional amendment prohibiting the repeal of general pension laws.

ws. W. Dockery of Missouri—To apply the surplus of 7th the Treasury that may accumulate prior to 185 St. 1864, to the purchase of United States bonds. Bright. Suchanan of New Jersey—To prevent foreign proporations from obtaining possession of the public

moval of certain obstructions in the Huuson saver opposite Foughsespie.

By Mr. Enice of Tennessee—To punish the dealing in futures in acricultural producta.

By Mr. Thomas of Wisconsin—Providing that all further patents or approvals of ands heretofore granted to the Union and Central Pacific Railroad Companies be withheid until a final accounting and settlement be had, in pursuance of iaw, between the United States and the said companies and complete and ample indemnitication be given by the companies to secure the Government against ultimate loss.

sgainst ultimate loss.

By Mr. Dunham of Illinois (by request)—Appropriating

\$150,000 to A. de Baussel to build an air abip to convey

passengers through the air. Referred to Committee on

vanifishing and Acquestics No. 39 Mr. Bryce of New York—Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to establish an anchorage ground for vessels in New York harbor and bay, and in the indexon and East Rivers, and to prescribe suitable regulations in relation thereto.

relation thereto
Sp. Mr. Simmons of North Carolina—To amend the
Sp. Mr. Simmons of North Carolina—To amend the
statutes so as to require that the silver half dollar shall
contain 2004 grains, the quarier dollar 1005 grains, and
tils dime 41% grains of standard silver. The half dollar
s also made tail legal tender and exchangeable for silver. Sertificates.
By Mr. Chipman of Michigan—To amend the Civil Service law by forbidding the disbarment of any persons
as account of age, and by requiring applicants to state
their legal residence under oath.
By Mr. Baker of New York—Exempting from duty imported photographic-print paper when not sensitized or
lituminized.

The House to-day, by a vote of 164 to 7. confirmed Mr. Carifale's title to his soat. Messrs. Cannon. Cooper. Davenport. McKenna, Post, and Steels, Republicans, voted in the affirma-tive, and Baker of Illinois, Brewer, Buchanan, Cheadle, Hovey, Kerr, and Laidlaw, Republi-cans, in the negative. Senstor Hoar introduced a joint resolution

to-day declaring that, in order to encourage cean shipbuilding and promote commerce with foreign nations, it is necessary to relieve the merchant marine as far as possible from all oppressive toils, customs, and duties. With a view to forwarding this object, the President is requested to open negotiations with the Government of Great Britain and the Dominion of Canada for the purpose of having the welland Canal made free to the merchant ships of the United States, and also for the construction and opening of a free ship canal from the Bay of Fundy to the Gulf of St. Lawrence at the joint expense of both nations. The President is also requested, in view of the probable competition of the proposed canal and ship railway to unite the Attantic and Pacific Oceans, to safer upon negotiations with the proper substitution of the Attantic and Pacific Oceans, to safer upon negotiations with the proper substitution to the secure the freedom of the canal in perpetuity to the American merchant marine, and to take similar steps to obtain the freedom of the Suez Canal for the American mercantile service. with foreign nations, it is necessary to relieve

The resolution introduced in the House today by Representative Anderson of Iowa to authorize the institution of judicial proceedings against the various Pacific railroad companies contains in a preamble the charge of
mismagement and fraudulent manipulation
of the affairs of the companies embodied in the
Henley resolution of last year, and directs the
Attorney-General to bring suit against the
companies to enforce the forfeitures prescribed
in the Thurman act. He is directed to include,
as parties defendant in the suit against the
Central Pacific. C. P. Huntington, Leland Stanford, and Charles Crocker, and in the case of
the Union Pacific, John B. Alley. Elijah Atkins, Egra H. Bacon, Sidney Dillon, Jay Gould,
Frederick, L. Ames, and Russell Sage. The
Attorney-General is also directed to make apsplication to the United States courts for the
appointment of receivers to manage the trusts.

Naval Constructor Hanscom of the New York ize the institution of judicial proceed-

Naval Constructor Hanseom of the New York Savy Yard, Assistant Naval Constructor Hoover, on duty at Cramp's yard, and Assistant Naval Constructor Steele, on duty at Chester, Pa., vere at the Navy Department to-day to report the condition of work on the vessels now being constructed under their superintendence. Constructor Hoover easy that gunboat No. 1 (Yorktown Hoover easy that gunboat No. 1) and the Damite cruiser two weeks later. The cruiser that the condition of the conditions at the condition of the conditions at the condition of the conditions at the conditions at the conditions at the conditions at the condition of the conditions at the conditi

months. Materials for the cruisers Newark and Philadelphia are being received at the yard, and everything is in readiness for the work of construction. The Yorktown cannot be completed within the time specified in the contract, Jan. 31 next. The dynamite cruiser is also behind and cannot be finished within the contract time. Feb. 15. The work on these vessels is being pushed as rapidly as possible. Constructor Hanscom says that the 6.000-ton armored cruiser has already been laid down at the New York Navy Yard. Patterns are being made for the cast-steel stermosts. The blocks and platforms are all arranged for building the vessel, the tool houses are nearly completed, and the workmen are awaiting tools and materials, which have already been contracted for. The Chicago has already successfully undergone her sea test, and her final completion as a war vessel will be accomplished when her battery is delivered. She will not be sparred and rigged for some time. The finishing touches to the Boston in the way of equipment, rigging, &c., cannot be added at present, for the reason that no money is available, and a further appropriation will be required for this purpose.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Chandler of New Hampshire offered three resolutions, one of them calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information as to the cost, &c., of plans, deinformation as to the cost, &c., of plans, designs, drawings, or specifications of ships or engines obtained abroad; another as to changes made from the original plans of the Chicago, Boston, Atlanta, and Dolphin; and the third as to the contracts made for naval vessels, machinery, and armor since March 4, 1885.

The resolutions were all laid over and ordered printed.

The resolutions were all laid over and ordered printed.

Mr. Edmunds reported a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Judiciary Committee to investigate the Jackson, Miss., election, and authorizing that committee to send for persons and paners in inquiring into the alleged participation of Federal officials in the suppression of the votes of colored citizens.

The House joint resolution accepting the invitation from the British Government to participate in the international exhibition at Melbourne to celebrate the founding of New South Wales was passed in the Senate.

Senator Chandler's bill, introduced to-day, to regulate the national elections has reference only to elections of members of Congress. It only to elections of members of Congress. It grants to the Circuit and District Courts power by writs of mandamus and prohibition, and which may be directed when necessary to any officer of a Stato, to compel an enforcement of the laws with reference to the election of Congressmen, and to prevent the issuance of any certificate of election where the election has been conducted illegally or the apparent result procured by frand. Whenever the laws of the State require any person to appoint suitable persons to hold Congressional elections, and the persons so appointed cannot read or write, or have at any election, State or national, been guilty of any illegal practices, it is made the duty of the Court, on the sworn petition of any person setting out these facts, to hear the case, and if the allegations are found to be true, to issue a prohibition to prevent the appointment of the unsuitable person or persons. It also directs that if, after any election ior Representatives in Congress, a petition shall be filed in the Circuit or District Court alleging a violation of the State election laws, or that the result was procured by fraud or intimidation, it shall be the duty of the Court to issue a restraining order to prevent the State authorities from issuing any certificate of election, and the Clerk of the House from placing the name of the person claimed to be elected upon the rolls of the House. The case shall then be heard, and, if the allegations against the validity of the election are found to be true, the restraining order shall continue in force until the case is decided by the House of Representatives.

The Hon, Smith M. Weed of Plattsburgh and grants to the Circuit and District Courts power

The Hon. Smith M. Weed of Plattsburgh and his son and daughter are visiting in the city. Miss Weed assisted at Mrs. Cleveland's reception on Saturday. Mr. Smith Weed has had long conferences with the President. Col. Lamont, the Hon. William L. Scott, and other leading Democrats, but, as usual, objects to giving his views in the newspapers.

Senator Voorhees introduced in the Senate today a harmless-appearing little resolution that. however, caused the Republicans to prick up their ears and send it over for a day under the their ears and send it over for a day under the rules and a dezen objections. The resolution simply provided for the printing of the documentary history of the financial, fiscal, and commercial condition of the Confederate States, a book prepared by a gentleman named Thian, employed in the War Department. Mr. Voorhees wants one thousand copies of this work for the use of the War Department, one thousand for the use of the Benate, and two thousand for the use of the House of Representatives. When this resolution comes up for consideration to-morrow there is likely to be a little discussion over it.

follows:

By Senator Hoar—To increase to \$100 per month the pension for loss of both hands or the use of them. By Senator Spooner—Directing the Secretary of the Treasury to remit to any citizens of the United States who have, prior to the passage of the act, in good taits specially imported, animas for breeding purposes, whether for the importer's own use or for sale, all duties collected upon such importations.

By Senator Chandier—Authorizing the promotion of eight Commodores to be Sear Admirals and of four Commodores to be Sear Admirals on the retired list. It also provines that hereafter no appointments of Commodores shall be made without further lexislation, and that promotions to the grade of Rear Admirals and on the made from the grade of Captain.

By Senator Evarta—Providing that all widows who lost a husband and one or more sons under 21 years of special the late was shall be enatted to a pension equal to that granted soldiers for loss of an arm above the late. ille 50. Have, to the purchase of United States bonds.

Haw Mr. Rouchanan of New Jersey—To prevent foreign or portations from obtaining possession of the public ands.

By Mr. Cummings of New York—To prevent injurious sposits in New York harbor and to protect the tishing that it shall not prevent any alien from acquiring by purchase land on which he has a lien or in regard to hadually the coming of thinsas a that then dinomatic. which a judgment is rendered in his favor by a court. He is required, however, to dispose of the purchased property within 6ve years.

Hy Senator Piumb—To increase iron, e8 to 812 per month the pension for inguinal, femoral, or ventral hernia, and from \$12 to \$18 per month for double inguinal.

> Senator Hiscock to-day introduced a bill providing for the erection of a \$50,000 monu-ment at Sackett's Harbor, in memory of the soldiers who were killed in the war of 1812. The bill is asked for by a petition of the Jefferson County Historical Society, who say there is no monument of this kind in western New York along the border where much of the fighting in that war was done.

Mr. and Mrs. John R. McLean gave a handsome dinner to-night in honor of Mrs. U. S. Graat. The other guests were Gen. Beale, Senator and Mrs. Stanford, Senator Allison, Mr. and Mrs. Bugher, Mrs. W. McLenn, Mr. John A. King, and Mrs. James Wadsworth.

Congressman Chipman of the Detroit district to-day introduced in the House a joint resolution intended to secure the extradition of all classes of criminals who take refuge in Canada. classes of criminals who take refuge in Canada. The resolution provides that hereafter all extradition treaties shall embrace all classes of offences punished capitally or by imprisonment in the State prison under the laws of the United States or any of the States. The resolution exempts all classes of political offenders, as it is not desired that they should be taken from the United States. The people of Detroit and other towns along the Canadian border are greatly interested in this extradition question, and they are inclined to think that the proposed English extradition treaty does not take in a sufficient number of violations of the law. Some of the big Canadian towns along the border, like Windsor, awarm with criminals of all classes, who can commit crimes in the United States and in five minutes be safely landed on Canadian territory. Judge Chipman's resolution is intended to reach this class of criminals.

The Senate Committee on the District of Columbia is being flooded with petitions from citizens in all parts of the country praying for the enactment of a prohibitory liquor law in the District. When this movement was first started at the beginning of the session the Prohibitionists sent out agents to get signatures to printed petitions, and they are now coming in and are being presented to the Senate in such large numbers as to encumber the files. When the session opens each morning almost every Senator finds one of these petitions on his desk. After being signed they are sent to a Committee here, who arrange them in accordance with the locality from which they come and then lay them on the Senator's desks for introduction. The petitions presented in the Senate to-day on this subset contained several thousand names, and every day adds to the number. It is expected that in the course of a few weeks a bill providing for the suppression of the liquor traffic in the District will be reported in the Senate and an effort made to pass it by the Republican Senators, who some weeks ago decided that it was a good move for the party to make.

Senator Morrill of Vermont was in his seat in Prohibitionists sent out agents to get signa-

Senator Morrill of Vermont was in his seat in the Senate to-day for the first time since his illness. He was present at the opening prayer, and sat half reclining in his chair for some time before any of his brother Senators noticed his presence. Senator Edmunds finally dropped presence. Senator Edmunds finally dropped his eyes on his colleague, and, jumping up, warmly grasped his hand, and, congratulating him on his recovery, welcomed him back to the Senate. Edmunds's greeting attracted the attention of other Senators, and one by one nearly every man in the chamber. Democrats and Republicans, went over and said something pleasant to the Vermont Senator. Mr. Morrill was very much pleased, but it cannot be said that he was looking very robust to-day. His face does not indicate a man nearly 80 years of age, but his form is becoming very much best, and he walks with a feeble and halting step. It is well known that during Senator Morrill's recent illness his family and friends were very much worried, and were quite surprised that he threw off his severe cold so easily. Senator Morrill, it is said, is the only member of the Senate who has not a personal enemy in it. Democrats and Republicans alike have always been treated with great courtesy by him, and

during the few days that his recent illness lasted, hundreds of cards were left at his door, and many Senators called personally to make inquiry about his condition. He said to-day that he felt quite strong, and did not think his attack of illness had left any lasting effects.

Petitions for the ensetment of an international copyright law are beginning to be sent to Congress in large numbers. Those sent to Congress in large numbers. Those being presented at present are mainly signed by the college faculties throughout the country. The work of petition is being done systematically, the petitions being printed and circulated simultaneously in all parts of the United States. Senator Hiscock to-day presented in the Senato one of these petitions signed by the faculty of Wells College, Mrs. Cieveland's alma mater.

The Hon. Frank H. Hurd is in the city, ostensibly on private law business. He is now once more at his old home in Toledo, and says that neither New York nor any other city can entice him away from Ohio. The truth is that Mr. Hurd will undoubtedly again be a candidate for Congress. He is very lonesome in his retirement, and trankly admits that he was much disappointed at his defeat. The tariff fight which is to be waged in the House this winter will be one in which Hurd would be a shining light, and as he thinks a tariff bill is sure to be passed he is greatly annoyed to think that he will have no hand in it. The Democratic outlook is quite promising, according to Mr. Hurd, and he predicts that if the tariff message of Mr. Clevoland and the cable message of Mr. Biaino are to make up the issue of 1888, as they probably will, the Democrate will carry Michigan. Indiana, Iowa, and several other Western States. Whatever the issue and whoever the Republican candidate, he says the Democrate, with Cleveland at their head, are bound to win.

The resignation of Mr. Sevellon A. Brown as cepted by Secretary Bayard to-day, to take effect on March 1, and leave of absence has been granted him until that date. His successor, Mr. J. Fenner Lee, was at the department to-day familiarizing himself with his new duties.

Postmaster-General Dickinson, on behalf of the United States, has signed a parcel post convention with British Honduras. Its provisions are the same as those recently entered into with Jamaics and other British colonies. New Orleans has been designated as the ex-change office for the United States.

Speaker Carlisle is improving physically, but it is not believed that he will assume the duties of his office this week, it being his present in-tention to go to Fortress Monroe for a few days.

FATHER O'CONNOR TRIES HIS HAND. At Least Fifteen of the Strikers at Harrison Will Go Back.

Father O'Connor of St. Pius's Church, Harrison, called at the office of the Clark Thread Company in Newark yesterday morning, and made a request that all the strikers be taken back this morning—not individually, but in a body. There were present at the interview Treasurer William Clark, W. Campbell Clark, his nephew, who has just returned from his yacht Mohican, which is now at Old Point Com-fort, General Superintendent William Clark, Superintendent Walmsley. The priest explained that he had come to arrange, if possible, a peaceful settlement of the trouble.
"The girls," he said, "do not want to return

individually and apply for their old places, because they think that would be humiliating to themselves; and, besides this, they have inferred from the remarks of your Superinten-dent, Mr. Walmsley, about their dresses and other clothing, that the firm contemplated making a reduction in wages. Now, the persons who have asked me for advice in this matter are anxious to know whether it is intended o reduce their wages,"

The reply of the Clark firm was: "No, we never had any intention to reduce

wages. The pay will be as it has been."
"And instead of objecting to the dresses of the girls," Mr. Campbell Clark said, "we are proud of having well-dressed employees. When

proud of having well-dressed employees. When any of our friends visit the factories, I always ask them to remain until the noon hour that they may see what a splendid appearance our operatives makes."

Superintendent Walmsley declared that what he had said about the dreeses was not said in a diarespectful sense, and after a long discussion of the various troubles which caused the only strike which ever occurred in any of the mills owned by the Clarks, the firm announced the following terms upon which the strikers would be taken back this morning:

All the strikers may return to-morrow (Tuesday) morning. No individual application will be necessary, and in questions will be asked.

Thorough investigation of every individual grievance will be made in such a way that therough justice will be done.

Treasurer Clark said that he proposed to do

Treasurer Clark said that he proposed to do the employees justice according to the printed notices which are posted in the various rooms. The sole object of exacting strict adherence to these rules is simply to maintain discipline. Superintendent Clark said that the firm did not like the idea of the girls reading and knitting during working hours. He suggested that stools might be provided for the girls.

To a Bun reporter, later in the day, Father O'Connor said:

"When I remember that should the strike

ember that should the strike

To a Bun reporter, later in the day, Father O'Connor said:

"When I remember that, should the strike become general, many of my people would be thrown out of work, I feel that I should do something for their temporal as well as their spiritual welfare. I also remember that my people contribute annually about \$25,000 for the church."

While it is probable that those of the strikers who asked the priest's advice will return to work in a body this morning, and thus, as doubtless it was hoped, pave the way for a speedy settlement of the strike, there are many of the strikers whose hatred of Walmsley is so bitter that it is not believed that they will consent to the arrangement.

Superintendent Walmsley and the Clarks were considerably surprised yesterday morning to find that when the whistle blew for "all hands in" at 7 o'clock not one of the two hundred and odd strikers was in his or her place.

When the spinning department, which had been closed for a week to allow necessary repairs to the machiner, was opened, every one of the 130 hands were at their posts. Soon after starting up the machiner, however, one of the superintendents announced that a portion of the hands would be laid off, and those who remained at work would be laid off to-day and the others put in their places. This was done, it was said, in order to keep the department running five days instead of two with a small force. At the expiration of that time, unless the strikers are again at work, the spinners will have to go out for want of material.

About seventy-five of the hands were told to quit work, and it was a noticeable lact that among them were those who have taken the most active interest in the striking hands, and who had given them the most encouragement.

There were only lifteen spinners and about twenty-five boys working in the spinning department yesterday. The number of hands now out is about three hundred.

It is said that the number of girls who have promised Father O'Connor to go back does not exceed fifteen. There will be a meeting

Missing on his Wedding Night.

HAZELTON, Pa., Jan. 23 .- Max Waefle, prominent young man of Bouth Heberton, was o have been married on Saturday evening to Miss Clara Schaub, daughter of Conrad Schaub. the leading hotel keeper of the town. Great preparations had been made for the wedding, but at 8 o'clock, the hour appointed for the but at 8 o'clock, the hour appointed for the ceremony, the bridegroom had not put in an appearance. Miss Schaub had donned her wedding robes, and the minister and the guests were in waiting, but still Waefle did not come. Inquiry was then instituted, and it was learned that Waefle had left on a Lehigh Valley train for New York in the alternoon. He did not inform anybody of his intended departure and left behind him no explanation, and since his departure no word has been received from him. Miss Schaub was completely prostrated when the news was imparted to her, and it is feared she may lose her reason.

John E. Owens's Portrait Gallery.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 28 .-- Mr. Edwin Booth has purchased from Mrs. Owens, through Manager Albaugh of this city, the dramatic portrait gallery of the late John E. Owens. The portraits lery of the late John E. Owens. The portraits include Wood as King John. Duff as Marmion, Macready as Macbell. Francis as Sir George Thinder. Roberts as lish Lovic. Foote as Canteed. Mrs. Darnley (Mary Duff) as Mary in "Superstition." Sam Cowell as Crack. Edmund Kesn as Kichard III. and Mrs. Francis as Old Maid. The portraits will be brought from Mrs. Owens's country seat in Baltimore county and placed on exhibition at the Lyceum, after which they will be sent to New York.

NewBuryfort, Jan. 23.—Three shocks of arthquake were reported about miduight last light. Houses four miles from town and four niles from each other were violently shaken. Kidnapped by Bandite.

HAVANA, Jan. 23.—Martin Losada has been kidnapped near Sania Clara by bandits, who demand a ransom of \$3,000.

CHARLES F. TONJES'S FALL. HE DISAPPRARS AFTER FORGING

His Less of a Large Fortune in Speculation— A Man who Held Several Pinces of Honor—Once a Member of the Produce Exchange

The disappearance of Charles J. Tonjes from his home, 101 South Ninth street, Williamsburgh, yesterday brought out a story of barrassment to his family. After losing a fortune of more than \$200,000 in speculation, it is alleged that he forged the name of his widowed mother to a number of promissory notes, and borrowed large amounts from friends and acquaintances. Mr. Tonjes used to be a member of the Board of Education of Brooklyn, Vice-President of the Kings County Milling Company, a Director of the Manufacturers' National Bank of Brooklyn, and a member of the Produce Exchange of this city. At the death of his father, who had established the Kings County Milling Company, he was regarded as one of the most prominent men in Williamsburgh. At that time he could have had for the asking high honors in politics. The Democrats of Kings county a lew years ago asked him to be their candidate for County Clerk. He refused, although he was pleaded with by the members of the Union and Merchants' Clubs, of which he was a member. He married the eldest daughter of Mr. Wintjen. the sugar refiner, nineteen years ago, when he law presented him and his bride on the day of their marriage with the four-story brownstone house 101 South Ninth street, in which they lived. It is next door to Mr. Wintjen's home.

stone house 101 South Ninth street, in which they lived. It is next door to Mr. Wintjen's home. At that time Tonjes was regarded as a young man of steady habits and of a conservative disposition.

His business troubles began in the fall of 1881. He was caught in the bad drop of wheat that year. He lost, it is said, about \$100,000. To retrieve he doubled his speculations, and in a few years he lost the greater part of what he had left. Few at the time were aware of his crippled condition. His father-in-law did not know of his troubles until it was too late to aave him. When he was made aware of his losses by his daughter he did what he could in the matter. Tonjes finally resigned as Vice-Fresident of the Milling Company, sold his thirty-four shares of the Manufacturers' National Bank stock, and about a year ago he got out of the Produce Exchange. His live years' fight to regain what he had lost in specuiation, and his five years' struggle to keep his troubles to himself had gone for naught. He gave up the context, and, it is said, began forging his mother's name. The amount of forced paper put out by him, it is estimated, will amount to about \$15,000.

Mr. Adam Rausch, a baker of Broadway and Wythe avenue, Williamsburgh, said: "I advanced \$1,500 to Tonjes a year ago on a promissory note purporting to bear his mother's signature. When the note fell due I went to Mrs. Tonjes, At first she said the signature was not hers, and then she said that it was," Mrs. Tonjes, At first she said the signature to notes, but to what amount I do not know. He told me he had done so, and said he was sorry. I have paid out some money, and so has old Mr. Wintjen. He has paid out a good deal. Everything is settled, and my son can return at any time. At present I do not know where he is."

Mr. Wintjen said: "My son-in-law did not tell me anything of his troubles, and I know

Everything is settled, and my son can return at any time. At present I do not know where he is."

Mr. Wintjen said: "My son-in-law did not tell me anything of his troubles, and I knew nothing until my daughter told me all. So tar as I know everything has been settled. I have heard all about those forged promissory notes. I will not tell how much money I have paid out, nor how much Mrs. Tonjes, his mother, has paid out. My son-in-law can now return home whenever he chooses; everything is settled, unless some more notes or matters of which we know nothing turns up."

At the Manufacturers' National Bank, President John Loughran said that Tonjes was no longer connected with the bank, and that he had never involved it in his operations.

An acquaintance of the missing man said that while the amounts of the forged notes ran up into the thousands, the sums he borrowed from friends and business acquaintances would foot up a larger amount. His connection with the Manufacturers' National Bank gave him a good standing in the business community, and he availed himself of that standing with those who were not aware of his financial difficulties. He obtained cash from them, and considerable money through the exently against Tonjes: One for \$688.49 in favor of his brother-in-law, H. Moller, and one for \$7.488 in favor of Charles Hansel.

Mr. George Tonjes, a brother of Charles, said hast evening that he did not know of his brother's wherealouts, and that his money transactions with him were all right.

Mr. Tonjes's wife and his daughter, 18 years old, are residing with Mr. Wintjen. Mr. Tonjes's residence is closed.

MISS GORALINE'S DEATH.

An Untruthful Report of the Circus

CLEVELAND, Jan. 23 .- On Jan. 10 THE SUN of New York printed a despatch from Cleveland saying that Miss Hattle Gorsline, the sister of Prof. F. D. Gorsline, President of the Ohio Business University, had died of diphtheria, and that her friends had deserted her during her fatal illness on account of their fear of the disease, leaving her to suffer alone. of the disease, leaving her to suffer alone. This story, which was thus imposed upon The Sun, has been thoroughly investigated and has been found to be without a shadow of truth. The estimable young lady during her fatal illness had the best care that her anxious iriends, who were constantly present, could bestow upon her, and everything that medical science could suggest was provided to alievate her sufferings and save her life. Much indignation is expressed among her friends that any reporter should be expable of so heartless and false a statement, particularly as it was imposed upon a newspaper which always strives to be accurate and just.

GRANDMA GARFIELD LAID TO REST. Her Body Placed Boside that of her Bistin-

CLEVELAND, Jan. 23 .- The remains of Grandma Garfield were laid by the coffin containing the body of her son, James A. Garfield. in Lakeview Cemetery at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The body was in a plain oak casket. with silver handles and a plate with the in-

scription:
"Eliza R. Garfield, aged 80 years." "Eliza B. Garfield, aged 80 years."

The funeral services were held at the Mentor homestead, and the flev. Messra. B. Hinsdale and Harris Cooley officiated. There were no services in this city. Mrs. Garfield's remains will be removed to the monument at the same time those of President Garfield are placed there. The members of the family present were Mr. Rudelph. Mrs. J.A. Garfield's brother, James A. Garfield, Jr., and others.

DETROIT, Jan. 23 .- The Hon. D. P. Markey. Speaker of the Republican House of Represen-tatives, spoke to-night before the Michigan "What should be the attitude of the Republican party on the temperance question in 1888?" The political prohibitionist, he said, makes a grevious mistake when he falls to see that one may be the friend of temperance and a prohibitionist without belonging to the Prohibition party. The speaker said he was fully convinced that to drive the salcons out of politics is one of the great missions yet to be performed by the Republican party. The only question among Republicans is one of method. He would have the Republican party declare in plain terms that it has no fellowship with the salcons, and that for the present it believes high license and local option the best and most practical prohibition laws. In conclusion he said: "I would have the Republican party take the initiative, and move her line of battle further to the front, and there, in the name of Republicanism, plant her banner, on which I would inscribe these words, 'Protection to our homes, our labor, and our industries.'" makes a grevious mistake when he fails to see

Str kers on Dangerous Ground.

There is a strike in Henry Ottenberg's cigar factory, at Twenty-second street and Second avenue. A crowd assembled in front of the store yesterday morning, and several men the store yesterday morning, and several mentold all newcomers about the strike. The crowd interfered with Mr. Ottenberg's business and blocked the street until Police Captain Clinchy ordered them to disperse. George and Bernard Bollenhover and Bernard David did not obey, and were arrested. They told Justice Murray, in the Yorkville Court, that they thought they had a right to act as they had done. Justice Murray warned them that they must not interfere with Mr. Ottenberg's business, and discharged them.

Bondsman O'Donnell Can Have No License. The Board of Excise yesterday rejected an application to relicense Joseph O'Donnell's salon at Sixth avenue and Twenty-fourth street, the license of which was recently revoked by the Board upon proof that the place was a disorderly house and a reacrt of disreputable persons. A resolution of the Board was unanimously adopted that the place will not again be licensed for any purpose. O'Donnell was Jachne's first bondsman.

SCHWAR TRAPPED IN FELONY.

John Frederick August Adams Clouesitzer, M.B., Couldn't Savo Rim. George Schwab was tried yesterday before order Smyth for practising medicine at 26 Bleecker street without a license and under an assumed hame. The name which Schwab took

was "Dr. Adams." Under orders from the County Medical Society, Mrs. Eilen Irwin went to Schwab's office in December last, inquired for Dr. Adams, and got a prescription for rheumatism from Schwab. Mrs. Irwin testified yes-terday that she got medicine from Schwab for rheumatism and for loss of appetite. Schwab had once been convicted of practising medicine illegally. He testified yesterday that there was a physician behind the screen in the office when Mrs. Irwin called, who afterward wrote out the prescription. The witness did

wrote out the prescription. The witness did not pretend to be anything but a clerk. The physician behind the screen was Dr. Clausnitzer, who sold the medicine to Mrs. Irwin for \$1.50. The signs on the door read "Dr. Adams" and "Dr. Clausnitzer."

Then Schwab's counsel called "Dr. Adams" and a tall man with a brown beard, who looked like a professor in a German university, took the witness stand and testified that he was "Dr. John Frederick Adams Clausnitzer." He was, he continued, sometimes known as Dr. John C. Adams, and he owned property as "J. C. Adams." He answered to both names on the sign outside of his office door at 26 Bleecker street, and Schwab was his clerk at \$7 a week. He remained usually behind the partition when patients called for gavice, and only when he thought it necessary did he step out and show himself. The rheumatism medicine he gave to Mrs. Irwin, he said, is a proprietary medicine, and he declined to tell Assistant District Attorney Fitzgerald what was in it.

Recorder Smyth—You will not answer! Now, sir. I direct you to answer the question.

Dr. Adams—Can'ti refuse to answer! Sow, sir. I direct you to answer the question.

Dr. Adams—Can'ti refuse to answer! Sow, sir. I degradayon.

Adams waited a full minute and replied:

Recorder Smyth—Only if it will tend to criminate or to degrade you.

Adams waited a full minute and replied:
"There was some quinine, alcohol, and water. There was some quinine, alcohol, and water. That's about all."

Then Mr. Fitzgerald spread out a big diploma endorsed by the Homosopathic Medical College of New York and said:
"Doctor, I thought your name was John Frederick Adams Clausnitzer. This diploma says your name is Frederick August Clausnitzer. What's your name, any way?"

"John Frederick August Adams Clausnitzer." said the witness. Mr. Fitzgerald I oked tired. Then Mrs. Clausnitzer, wife of Dr. John F. A. A. Clausnitzer, testified that she was behind the partition when Mrs. Irwin was in her husband's office and that Schwab's story was correct. The Doctor, she added, was called Dr. Clausnitzer, but he called himself Dr. Adams. He made \$20,000 a year.

Schwab was convicted all the same. The law making practising medicine under an assumed name a felonya new. Schwab's is the first conviction. He was remanded for sentence.

BILLS AFFECTING THE CITY.

on Proposed Legislation.

Mayor Hewitt and the heads of departments met yesterday in the Mayor's office and considered a mass of legislation affecting the interest of the city of New York, which has already taken the form of bills before the Legis-

The conference approved these measures: An act to provide for the acquisition of wharf property by the Dock Department. Conferring upon dock masters the duties of harbor masters.
To give District Courts jurisdiction of action for dock

Population of the course jurisdiction of action for door penalties.

To permit the issue of revenue bonds to pay judgments. To give the Mayor the power to suspend City Marshala. To empower the Corporation Counsel to appoint an assistant to act f.-r. him in his absence.

To prohibit the payment of fees to the Register where documents are recorded or entered by the city or any department thereof.

Giving the tupreme Court the power to remove District Court Judges and their cierks.

To require that the floors of the cellars of tenement houses shall be water tight. houses shall be water tight.

Among the bills opposed and disapproved were the act to increase salaries in the Police Department, the act to create a fund for street and park openings, and the act to authorize the Mayor to appoint a superintendent of street stands of a provided the superintendent of the conference approved the idea of a hospital at 175th street, but disapproved the interference of the Legislature in the matter.

Mr. Crosby's Criminal Court bill was not acted on.

Scranton Steel and Iron Mills Hunning. SCRANTON, Jan. 23 .- A despatch from Pittsburgh the other day said that all the Bessemer steel works in the country had been shut down for an indefinite period. The Scranton Steel Company has been making rails night and day since Jan. 3, the suspension of work having after New Year's, as has been the custom in past years. That company is now making nearly 2,000 tons of steel rails a week, and has orders for several weeks ahead. Work in the two mills of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company was stopped for three weeks after Christmas. Just before the suspension the men were notified that a 10 per cent, reduction in wages would go into effect on Jan. 1. The holiday vacation lasted two weeks longer than the workmen expected it would. Some of them are of the opinion that the mills were kept idle for two weeks after New Year's to scare the men into the belief that there would be an indefinite suspension if they found any fault with the reduction. The steel workers were glad to resume work at reduced wages, and the fires were started last week, since when rails have been turned out night and day, and the prospect is that there will be enough orders to keep the mills running right along. The Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company has four of its five furnaces constantly in blast, between 1,500 and 1,700 tons of pig fron being manufactured each week. The steel industry in Scranton bids fair to be prosperous during 1888. nearly 2,000 tons of steel rails a week, and has

Contesting his Sister's Will.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Jan. 23 .- A contest was begun in the Surrogate's Court of this city over the will of Tamma Sutherland, who died here recently. She left about \$46,000 worth of property, the most of which she gave to a phew and niece, but entirely ignored her brother, Edward L. Bushnell, to whom it is said she had not spoken for nearly twenty years. This brother is the contestant, he claiming that she was of unsound mind when the will was drawn on Nov. 3, 1887, and incapable of making such an instrument. It is known that Mrs. Sutherland during the last year of her life derended on her attorney. James H. Weeks, to do all her business, including the drawing and signing of checks for the payment of bills and servants. Mr. Weeks died a short time before Mrs. Sutherland, and soon afterward she applied to the Court to appoint some one to take his place immediately, as there were necessary bills to pay and no one to attend to the matter. The Court appointed Frank B. Lown, partner of Weeks, and Mr. Lown is defending the will. The first hearing was had to-day, and after the filing of formal proof an adjournment was lind until Feb. 6. claiming that she was of unsound mind when

Naval Cadets Under Examination. ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 23 .- It would be difficult to find a more down-hearted set of fellows than some of the United States naval cadets are at the present time. They walk not with the step of elasticity that betokens contentment and perfect freedom, and their merry laugh has been suppressed until the examinations, which began to-day, are over. For a week the susbegan to-day, are over. For a week the suspense among the boys will be something terrible. From present indications the failures this year will largely exceed the number dropped at former examinations, most of the delinquents coming out of the second and fourth classes. The graduating class will probably not be disturbed to any extent. Among the members of this class are Frank Marble. M. D. Monroe, E. R. Quimby, John F. Hubbard Ell K. Cole, George N. Hayward, H. K. Bensem and F. B. Bassett of New York; W. N. Vansant, O. W. Kosster, and R. S. Robison of Pennsylvania; W. B. Frankin of Maryland, James H. Reid of Virginia, and Robert C. Hull and Theodore P. Kane, Presidential appointees. The Brakemen Want Higher Pay.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 28.—The brakemen on the Pennsylvania Railroad are not satisfied with the present wages, and have made a de-mand for at least ten per cent. advance on the Pittsburgh and Middle division. Their petitions were presented some time ago to General Manager Pugh. "The Brotherhood of eral Manager Fugh. "The Brotherhood of Brakemen is now very strong," said one of the brakemen to-day. "It controls almost every brakemen on the road, and it would be surprising, indeed, to see with what alacrity they would hop from their cars should the chief of the Brotherhood issue an order to stop work. Such a move, however, is not at all probable. The Brotherhood of Brakemen, like the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, is very conservative. A strike is the last resort. The indications are that the men will receive some advance.

31 Years a Republican Officeholder Collector Magone yesterday removed Valentine G. Bayley, a Union county, N. J., Repub-lican, from his \$1.600 place as chief of the sample office at the public stores. Bayley was charged with incompetency. He has been in the customs service since March 30, 1867. Clerks Edwark L. Clark and William W. Childs were promoted from \$1,600 to \$1,600 places. TWO RIVAL COMMITTEES.

sething of a Division Over the Propose Washington Centennial Celebra

The Chamber of Commerce, nearly two years ago, appointed a committee to devise a celebration of the hundredth anniversary of Washington's inauguration as President.

After many reports of committees that had looked into the matter, the Chamber of Commerce decided upon the following plan: On April 30, 1889, both Houses of Congress were to meet in the Sub-Treasury building in Wall street, where the first Congress assembled. The President and his Cabinet, the diplomatio corps and foreign deputations were to be pres-ent. The President was to deliver a speech from the very spot where Washington made his inaugural address, reviewing the progress of the country since that time. This speech was to be telegraphed at ouce to every town and hamlet in the United States, and celebrations were to be held everywhere. There were to be military and naval demonstrations and in the evening there was to be a banquet and reception at the Grand Opera House. The Chamber of Commerce decided that it would bear the entire expense, with the exception of the military and naval demonstrations, which it expected the Government to provide. It was

the military and naval demonstrations, which it expected the Government to provide. It was proposed to put the celebration in the hands of a committee to be composed of representative men from every industry and profession.

Everything was going along swimmingly when a citizens' novement was started at the Fifth Avenue Ho'el, and the Chamber of Commerce movement was practically sat down upon. Some members of the Chamber say that this movement originated with Col. Paten, who came over to New York from Philadelphia with that object in view. However, the Clizens' Committee included such men as Chauncey M. Depew. Elbridge T. Gerry, Hamilton Fish, Mayor Hewitt, Theodors Roosevelt, ex-Mayor Edward Cooper, Judge Charies, P. Daly, ex-Mayor William H. Wickham, ex-Mayor Frauklin Edson, ex-Mayor William R. Grace, and Erastus Wiman. When the Chamber of Commerce saw what was going on it was roiled, although it was invited to send a committee to combine with the Clitzens' Committee in the arrangoments. After a prolonged secrot debate it was determined that, as quietly as possible, the Chamber should wash its hands of the entire affair. The committees that had been at work for a year and a half were discharged, and another was appointed to confer with the Clitzens'. This last move was made so as to avoid any appearance of dissatisfaction that might be misunderstood.

"Hamilton Fish has been appointed President, but he is a sick man and unable to attend to the duties," said a member of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday. "In fact, there is no one to do the bard work necessary. Mayor Hewitt, the Vice-Chairman, has as much as he can attend to in his office duties, and the other men are really there only as figureheads. When the Chamber of Commerce took the matter in hand it was done in a practical way. The reputation of the society, a corporation responsible for its actions, was at stake, and success was therefore assured. With this Citizens' Committee nobody is responsible, and the result will be similar to that of the Grant fun That view, however, is pronounced extreme, and it is declared that harmony will soon be restored.

HIS BONES BROKEN BY UNION MEN. The Penalty William Greeley Paid for Taking the Piace of a Striker.

William Greeley, a non-union moulder, is n the Jersey City Hospital with a fractured skull, as it is believed, and some broken bones and severe bruises, inflicted by a party of union moulders, who are members of the New York Foundrymen's Association, Knights of Labor. Greeley and twenty-four other men went to work recently in Kelly & Jones's factory, in Erie and Tenth streets, taking the places of forty union men, who struck because the firm wanted to put them on plece work. On Saturday night Greeley went to New York, and he did not return until 1 o'clock yesterday morning. Three of the discharged moulders met him in Tenth street, and invited him into a salcon to take a drink. While drinking at the bar, Greeley's companions urged him to quit work, and promised to procure another situation for him. Greeley refused, and the four left the salcon. At the corner of Twelfth street the three men attacked Greeley and knecked him down. They kicked him in the head and body until he became unconscious, and then ran away.

He recovered consciousness in a short time and made his way to the Becond precinct police station, where he told his story to Bergeam McGinness. Then he grew weak from loss of blood, and lapsed into unconsciousness again.

John Hannon, one of the strikers, was arrested, with blood stains on his boots. Greeley identified him at the hospital as one of his assallants, and he was locked up. tory, in Erie and Tenth streets, taking the

ICE ABOUT NEW YORK. Vavigation Obstructed by the Cold Samp-Bays Choked Up. The cold snap which filled the East and

North Bivers with ice on Sunday and yesterday did the same for the narrower and more protected portions of the Sound. All Saturday night and Sunday ice formed rapidly in Flush ing Bay, in the channel at College Point and Whitestone, and in and beyond Little Neck Bay out to City Island. To the eastward of Whitestone a large fleet of sailing vessels were collected. They vainly tried to make their way through the ice floes. Only powerful steam tugs and steamers could get along. Yesterday afternoon at Whitestone Point the middle of the channel was clearer, and passage for the steamboals was a comparatively easy matter, though still filled with much floating ice. Off Fort Schuyler the collected mass was much thicker, and a few heavily laden coal barges were a long time in rounding the point. The puffing tug towing them had all it could do to get them through. Despite the tide, the ice along the shores and for some distance out was solid, and the cakes were piled up several feet thick. As night fell and the lamp in the lighthouse near Fort Schuyler was lighted, one of the large Sound steamers from New York came crashing along at reduced speed. The scraping and creaking of the ice along its sides could be plainly heard on the shore until it disappeared behind Throgg's Neck. At the wharves and landings at Flushing and elsewhere schooners and smaller vessels were frozen up. It is reported that Great South lisy is frozen over.

The ice in the harbor compelled the Staten Island ferryboats at times to move slowly. out to City Island. To the eastward of White

Playing Special Private Detective.

A tall young man has recently pretended to arrest saloon keepers for violating the Excise law. He called on Walter Schutz of 128 First avenue on Sunday night, and started off with him around the block, as if to the police station. In passing the Fifth street police station. Schutz drew the fellow in and gave him in charge to the Bergeant, who locked him up. He said his name was Philip Drinkhaus, 28 years of age, of 227 Mott street. He wore a badge marked "Special private detective." He was arraigned before Judge Patterson at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, and held in \$300 to answer a charge of assault. No other complaint could be taken, as the prisoner did not say he was an officer or attempt to extort money.

Window Breaking Burglars. Two detectives heard the sound of crashing

glass at 2 o'clock yesterday morning at the corner of Twenty-eighth street and Eighth avenue. The plate-glass window of Duff's saloon had been broken, and the detectives found a man's been broken, and the detectives found a man's feet sticking out into the street. They drew out the rest of the burglar and elubbed him into submission. He gave his name as John Bradley. His pai inside the saloon made a bold dash through another pane of glass, and jumped into the arms of the detectives. He gave his name as James Wilson.

At Jefferson Market Court, before Judge O'Reilly, yesterday, the men were each held in \$1,500 to answer at General Sessions.

The Eastern Boulevard Club's invitation ball will be held to-morrow evening at Lexington Avenue Opera House. Cappa has arranged the order of dance, and will furnish the music. Kearly 200 members of the club are on the Reception Committee, among whom are Judge R. B. Martine, Col. John R. Fellows, Senator J. A. Cantor, Jacob Rupert, Andrew J. White, and the Hon. John R. Brady.

Lima Refined Oil Barred. The petroleum importers of the Produce Ex-

change had a full meeting yesterday to decide whether estued petroleum made from the crude of the Lima of fields shall be considered a good delivery in Kurope.
It is declared that some of the Lima refined pelvolum was shipped to terranay and thrown back on our hands on the ground that it was below the quality of the reflued made from Pennsylvania crude.

A resolution was adopted barring out Lima refined.

DUFFY'S FORMULA

A Certain Cure for the Pirst Singes of Con-

Its main ingredients are raw beef and Duffy's Pure Mait Whiskey, and it stimulates the energies and builds up the tissues as no other scientific discovery has ever

Divinity, but I am not afraid to recommend Duffy's Mait Whiskey and Duffy's Formula as the purest and most efficient preparation of a medicine I know of, and my experience is a large one. Rev. B. MILLA.

"Mead Centre, Kansas."

Duffy's Formula is for sale by all druggists and dealers Price \$1 per bottle.

THE DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO.

in place of silver.

The Dennis Mfg. Co. (Limited), 20 Vesey St. N. T. HEDDEN DIES OF IT.

Taken to Court Atter he Shot Himself-Died

In a Fever Afterward.

Warren R. Hedden, the pork packer and member of the Old Guard, who was found on Monday morning of last week in his office on the second floor of his smoke house at 514 Washington street with a bullet wound in his left breast, and who said he had shot himself accidentally, died at noon yesterday in St. Vin-

cent's Hospital. Hedden was a handsome man and of very lively disposition, despite the fact that he had passed his sixty-third year. He occasionally slept at night on a sofa in his office. When the store was opened on Monday morning, the 16th, he was sitting in an armchair outside the little office, in which the sola was. He said that he

he was sitting in an armchair outside the little office, in which the sofa was. He said that he had been awakened at 11 o'clock on Sunday night by a noise at the rear window, and thinking a burglar was trying to get in, he got his nistol and tried to cock it. The pistol was a big army revolver, and was wrapped in cotton, and Hedden said that when he tried to cock it to exploded.

The pistol bullet entered Hedden's left breast, hit a rib, and was deflected, and followed the curved line of the rib, and came out at his back. It was a marvellous escape from instant death.

The police, who were notified by the foreman immediately after the discovery, suspected that Mr. Hedden had tried to kill himself, and put him under arrest at the bospital. Last Wednesday, however, his friends were told that the presence of the policeman annoyed Hedden to an extent that interfered with his recovery, and he was taken to Jefferson Market Court in a carriage, and Justice White discharged him.

Heddon said the shooting was purely accidental, and begged for the return of the revolver, which he said was precious to him as a relic of his engagements in the rebellion. It was returned to him.

His wife, who lives at 462% Henderson street, Jersey City, visited him in the hospital afterward. She was not there when he died. Hedden would recover, but fever set in in the afternoon and carried him off unexpectedly. He was well to do.

POPGUN CUTTON DELIVERIES.

"No, Thank You," Say the Brokers to a Motion to Return to Them. A rattling meeting of cotton brokers was held on the Cotton Exchange at noon yesterday to determine whether or not to return to the old way of making deliveries of cotton. The decision meant thousands of dollars to many of the brokers, and a full, heaped-up, and running-over assembly faced President Miller.

After years of wrangling the delivery rule

was so changed last summer that since Sept. 1 was so changed last summer that since Sept. 1 a certificate of delivery has been legal among the brokers from the 1st to the 20th day of every month, and only during the last days of the month have deliveries by warehouse receipts been recognized. Formerly deliveries by warehouse receipt were good all the month. The projectors of the new system believed that it would save many complications and much expense, and since its adoption the business of the Exchange has increased 2.630,000 bales and the Treasurer's cash box is fatter by \$13,000.

sales and the Treasurer's cash box selection, saled with the object of changing the rule and returning to the "popun notices" (so called because one could "fire" them at another in a second and make him get or sell the cotton in a juffy), was due to the efforts of several firms which were either interested in a lower cotton market or chagrined at the result of recent operations which, had it not been for the business general contents. which, had it not been for the business generosity of a certain big firm of exporters, would have shown them a loss of from \$6,000 to \$8,000. The majority of the brokers at the meeting seemed to understand the motive of the new resolution and quashed it. It was decided, however, to refer the amendments to the Board of Managers, and the old fight will probably be revived in the Board.

Sunday Boor at the White Elephant. Detectives Cooper and McCord of the Cen-

tral Office bought beer in the billfard room of the White Elephant, 1,247 Broadway, on Sunday, and arrested the bartender. Ernest Quick asked to be allowed to get his coat, and went into a closet. Benjamin Paine, the colored attendant, lowered the bartender to the first floor from the third floor in a dumb waiter, and Quick escaped. The detectives arrested Paine and Henry Knoll. Quick afterward surrendered himself and was held by Justice Murray, in the Forkville Court yesterday, for trial for violating the Excise law. Paine was fined \$10. Knoll was discharged.

Loro Gets None of his Children. Collector Magone decided yesterday that Luisa di Lero and the three children she brought from Italy on the Britaunia must be returned as paupers.

The woman's husband. Viscenze, who runs the barber shop in the Hotel Gladstone, had refused to receive the wife and the youngest child. When he left home two years ago there were only two children.

He was willing to take the other two children.

Why Not Pay On Time! Secretary Fairchild notified the Emigration Commissioners yesterday that he has directed that the money for the November salaries be forwarded. As Commissioner Stephen-son paid the November salaries out of his own pocket the money from the Treasury will be turned over to him. The December salaries have not been paid, and the Commissioner has another chance to lend \$7,000 to the poverty-stricken United States.

Leary of the Raft Libels the Miranda. The steamer Miranda, which is famous as the loser of the Leary raft, and which was libelled on Friday last in a \$12,000 suit brought by the owners of the tug Bronz for running down and sinking the latter off Blackwell's Island, has been again tied up at the foot Warren street under a libel for \$44,000 procuped by Mr. Leary for allexed violation of contract, by which the big raft was lost.

A Persistent Sunday Exhibition. For the third time George W. Smith, an attache of the invacum, b Chatham square, was arrest yesterday for giving an exhibition on Bunday. Is a court of Special Secations he was flued \$10.

BROOKLYN.

About April 1 a smoking car is to be put on the bridge George W. Anderson has been reflected Freedent of the Washington Club, a social Democratic organization. Channing Stebbins, the principal of Public School 14, is to be Miss Harriet N. Morris's successor as principal of School 30. of School St.

The annual reception of the ladies of the Brooklyn
Coffee Stand Association will be held at Thicks streat
between VA. M. and St. M. to day.

A fire which broke out in William Greene's saloon in
the basement of 202 Forman streat early yeaterday
morning, and extended through the entire building, resuited in a loss of \$6,000. The liev. Leon Harrison, rabbi of Tempis Igrael in freene avenue, will soon begin the delivery of religious cutures on Bunday mornings. The innovation is gen-rally approved by the congregation.